

IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 6, 12, 13, 24 and 36 are amended herein. All pending claims are produced below.

1. (Currently Amended) A system for finding compounds in a text corpus, comprising:
 - a vocabulary comprising tokens extracted from a text corpus; and
 - a compound finder ~~for configured to~~ iteratively ~~identifying~~ identify compounds having a plurality of lengths within the text corpus, and rebuilding the vocabulary based on the identified compounds having the plurality of lengths, each compound comprising a plurality of tokens, the compound finder comprising:
 - an iterator ~~for selecting configured to select~~ n -grams having a same length that is less than a length of n -grams selected during a previous iteration;
 - an n -gram counter ~~for evaluating configured to evaluate~~ a frequency of occurrence for one or more n -grams having the same length in the text corpus, each n -gram comprising at least one token selected from the vocabulary; and
 - a likelihood evaluator ~~configured to for:~~ determining ~~determine~~ a likelihood of collocation for one or more of the n -grams having the same length[[,]] ;
 - adding a subset of n -grams having a high likelihood as compounds to the vocabulary and;
 - rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added subset of n -grams compounds.
2. (Cancelled)

3. (Previously Presented) A system according to Claim 1, wherein only some of the subset of n -grams having a high likelihood are added as compounds to the vocabulary.

4. (Original) A system according to Claim 1, wherein the likelihood of collocation as a likelihood ratio λ is computed in accordance with the formula:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(H_i)}{L(H_c)}$$

where $L(H_i)$ is a likelihood of observing H_i under an independence hypothesis, $L(H_c)$ is a likelihood of observing H_c under a collocation hypothesis, and H is a pair of tokens.

5. (Original) A system according to Claim 4, wherein the $L(H_c)$ is determined, comprising dividing the n -gram into $n-1$ pairings of segments, calculating a likelihood of collocation for each pairing of segments, and selecting the maximum likelihood of collocation of the pairings as $L(H_c)$.

6. (Currently Amended) A method for finding compounds in a text corpus, comprising:

building a vocabulary comprising tokens extracted from a text corpus;

and

iteratively identifying compounds having a plurality of lengths within the text corpus and rebuilding the vocabulary based on the identified compounds having the plurality of lengths, each compound comprising a plurality of tokens, comprising:

selecting n -grams having a same length that is less than a length of n -grams selected during a previous iteration;

evaluating a frequency of occurrence for one or more n -grams having the same length in the text corpus,

each n -gram comprising at least one token selected from the vocabulary;
determining a likelihood of collocation for one or more of the n -grams having the same length; ~~and~~
adding a subset of n -grams having a high likelihood as compounds to the vocabulary; and
rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added subset of n -grams ~~compounds~~.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 6, further comprising:

adding only some of the subset of the n -grams having a high likelihood as compounds to the vocabulary.

9. (Original) A method according to Claim 6, further comprising:
computing the likelihood of collocation as a likelihood ratio λ in accordance with the formula:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(H_i)}{L(H_c)}$$

where $L(H_i)$ is a likelihood of observing H_i under an independence hypothesis, $L(H_c)$ is a likelihood of observing H_c under a collocation hypothesis, and H is a pair of tokens.

10. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 9, further comprising determining $L(H_c)$, comprising:

dividing the n -gram into $n-1$ pairings of segments;
calculating a likelihood of collocation for each pairing of segments;
and
selecting the maximum likelihood of collocation of the pairings as $L(H_c)$.

11. (Original) A computer-readable storage medium holding code for performing the method according to Claim 6.

12. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for finding compounds in a text corpus, comprising:

means for building a vocabulary comprising tokens extracted from a text corpus; and

means for iteratively identifying compounds having a plurality of lengths within the text corpus and rebuilding the vocabulary based on the identified compounds having the plurality of lengths, each compound comprising a plurality of tokens, comprising:

means for selecting n -grams having a same length that is less than a length of n -grams selected during a previous iteration;

means for evaluating a frequency of occurrence for one or more n -grams having the same length in the text corpus, each n -gram comprising at least one token selected from the vocabulary;

means for determining a likelihood of collocation for one or more of the n -grams having the same length; and

means for adding a subset of n -grams having a high likelihood as compounds to the vocabulary; and

means for rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added subset of n -grams compounds.

13. (Currently Amended) A system for identifying compounds through iterative analysis of measure of association, comprising:

an iterator for initially specifying a limit on a number of tokens per compound for an iteration and decreasing the limit for a subsequent iteration; and

a compound finder ~~configured to~~ for iteratively identifying ~~evaluate~~
compounds having a plurality of lengths within a text corpus
and rebuilding a vocabulary for the text corpus based on the
identified compounds having the plurality of lengths,
comprising:

an *n*-gram counter ~~configured to determine~~ for:

determining a number of occurrences of one or
more *n*-grams within the text corpus, each *n*-
gram comprising a number of tokens up to
the limit for the iteration, which are at least
in part provided in the a vocabulary for the
text corpus;

a likelihood evaluator ~~configured to identify~~ for:

identifying at least one *n*-gram comprising a
number of tokens equal to the limit for the
iteration based on the number of
occurrences; ~~and~~
determining a measure of association between the
tokens in the identified *n*-gram[[,]] ;
adding each identified *n*-gram with a sufficient
measure of association to the vocabulary as
a compound token; and
rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added
compound tokens.

14. (Previously Presented) A system according to Claim 13, further
comprising:

a stored upper limit on a number of identified *n*-grams; and
a limiter identifying a number of *n*-grams up to the stored upper limit
based on the number of occurrences.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Original) A system according to Claim 13, wherein the measure of association between the tokens in the identified n -gram comprises a likelihood ratio λ .

17. (Original) A system according to Claim 16, wherein the likelihood ratio λ is calculated in accordance with the formula:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(H_i)}{L(H_c)}$$

where $L(H_i)$ is a likelihood of observing H_i under an independence hypothesis, $L(H_c)$ is a likelihood of observing H_c under a collocation hypothesis, and H is a pair of tokens.

18. (Original) A system according to Claim 17, wherein, for each pair of tokens, t_1, t_2 , in the identified n -gram, the independence hypothesis comprises $P(t_2 | t_1) = P(t_2 | \bar{t}_1)$ and the collocation hypothesis comprises $P(t_2 | t_1) > P(t_2 | \bar{t}_1)$.

19. (Original) A system according to Claim 17, wherein the $L(H_i)$ is computed for each pair of tokens, t_1, t_2 , in the identified n -gram in accordance with the formula:

$$\arg \max_{L(H_i)} \frac{L(t_1, t_2 \text{ form compound})}{L(n - \text{gram does not form compound})}.$$

20. (Original) A system according to Claim 13, further comprising:
an initial vocabulary comprising a plurality of tokens extracted from
the text corpus.

21. (Original) A system according to Claim 20, further comprising:
a parser parsing the tokens from the text corpus.

22. (Original) A system according to Claim 13, further comprising:

a filter determining the number of occurrences of one or more n -grams within the text corpus for only unique n -grams.

23. (Original) A system according to Claim 13, wherein each text corpus comprises a plurality of documents comprising one of a Web page, a news message and text.

24. (Currently Amended) A method for identifying compounds through iterative analysis of measure of association, comprising:

iteratively specifying a limit on a number of tokens per compound for an iteration and decreasing the limit for a subsequent iteration;
and

iteratively identifying ~~evaluating~~ compounds having a plurality of lengths within a text corpus and rebuilding a vocabulary comprised of tokens from a text corpus based on the identified compounds having the plurality of lengths, comprising:

determining a number of occurrences of one or more n -grams within the text corpus, each n -gram comprising up to a number of tokens up to the limit for the iteration, which are at least in part provided in a the vocabulary ~~for the text corpus~~;

identifying at least one n -gram comprising a number of tokens equal to the limit for the iteration based on the number of occurrences and determining a measure of association between the tokens in the identified n -gram;

adding each identified n -gram with a sufficient measure of association to the vocabulary as a compound token;
and;

rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added compound tokens.

25. (Original) A method according to Claim 24, further comprising:
 providing an upper limit on a number of identified n -grams; and
 identifying a number of n -grams up to the upper limit based on the
 number of occurrences.

26. (Cancelled)

27. (Original) A method according to Claim 24, wherein the measure
 of association between the tokens in the identified n -gram comprises a likelihood
 ratio λ .

28. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 27, further
 comprising calculating the likelihood ratio λ in accordance with the formula:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(H_i)}{L(H_c)}$$

where $L(H_i)$ is a likelihood of observing H_i under an independence hypothesis,
 $L(H_c)$ is a likelihood of observing H_c under a collocation hypothesis, and H is a
 pair of tokens.

29. (Original) A method according to Claim 28, wherein, for each pair
 of tokens, t_1, t_2 , in the identified n -gram, the independence hypothesis comprises
 $P(t_2 | t_1) = P(t_2 | \bar{t}_1)$ and the collocation hypothesis comprises $P(t_2 | t_1) > P(t_2 | \bar{t}_1)$.

30. (Original) A method according to Claim 28, further comprising:
 computing the $L(H_i)$ for each pair of tokens, t_1, t_2 , in the identified n -
 gram in accordance with the formula:

$$\arg \max_{L(H_i)} \frac{L(t_1, t_2 \text{ form compound})}{L(n - \text{gram does not form compound})}.$$

31. (Original) A method according to Claim 24, further comprising:

constructing an initial vocabulary comprising a plurality of tokens
extracted from the text corpus.

32. (Original) A method according to Claim 31, further comprising:
parsing the tokens from the text corpus.

33. (Original) A method according to Claim 24, further comprising:
determining the number of occurrences of one or more n -grams within
the text corpus for only unique n -grams.

34. (Original) A method according to Claim 24, wherein each text
corpus comprises a plurality of documents comprising one of a Web page, a news
message and text.

35. (Original) A computer-readable storage medium holding code for
performing the method according to Claim 24.

36. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for identifying compounds
through iterative analysis of measure of association, comprising:

means for specifying a limit on a number of tokens per compound for
an iteration and decreasing the limit for a subsequent iteration;
and

means for iteratively ~~identifying evaluating~~ compounds having a
plurality of lengths within a text corpus and rebuilding a
vocabulary comprised of tokens from a text corpus based on
the identified compounds having the plurality of lengths,
comprising:

means for determining a number of occurrences of one or
more n -grams within the text corpus, each n -gram
comprising up to a number of tokens up to the limit
for the iteration, which are at least in part provided
in a vocabulary for the text corpus;

means for identifying at least one n -gram comprising a number of tokens equal to the limit for the iteration based on the number of occurrences and means for determining a measure of association between the tokens in the identified n -gram; and means for adding each identified n -gram with a sufficient measure of association to the vocabulary as a compound token and means for rebuilding the vocabulary based on the added compound tokens.